

PLATE XVI.

- Fig. 7. *Thomisus*, ♀; *cx*, lateral view of cephalothorax, with puncta.
 8. *Thomisus exiguus*, ♀, immature.
 9. *Thomisus elegans*, ♂; *p. o.*, palpal organs.
 10. *Theridion concinnum* ♀; *e*, eyes.
 11. *Theridion delicatum*, ♂; *e*, eyes; *p. o.*, palpal organs.
 12. *Linyphia punctata*, ♀, immature; *cx*, cephalothorax to show puncta.
 13. *Epeira amœna*, ♀, immature; *ab*, abdomen in profile, to show the remarkable position of the spinnerets.

Contributions towards a Knowledge of the *Curculionidæ*.

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Part I.

[Read June 17, 1869.]

(PLATES XVII., XVIII., XIX.)

It has been calculated that 30,000 species of Curculionidæ are in collections*. The number is possibly greatly beyond the fact; but it may be assumed as a certainty that not one half has been described. The great work of Schönherr, the last volume of which was published in 1815, contained descriptions of 6335 species†; but although many new forms have since been added to collections, comparatively few genera have been formed for their reception. I purpose, therefore, in this communication to endeavour to meet this want by selecting, here and there, not only the more remarkable, but also such obscure species as do not from their appearance afford any ready clue to their systematic position. I have also given descriptions of such new species of recognized genera as from locality or any peculiarity of structure or characters may be desirable.

There is probably no other family of insects where there is so little correlation between habit and characters, or where two species may almost exactly resemble one another, yet be in no respect allied; while on the other hand there are some species belonging to the same genus, and in large genera it is the rule, which are so dissimilar as to be utterly irreconcilable with all ideas of generic

* Jekel, Ann. Soc. Fr. 1864, p. 538, note.

† Lacordaire, Gen. vi. p. 16, note.

association. Beyond all doubt there has been one type* of form amongst these thousands of species, and in all directions has this type diverged until we have a network of affinities, which in many cases can scarcely be distinguished from analogies. Under these circumstances it will be easily understood that a great difference of opinion is often found to exist as to the true place in the family. I ask attention to this point, because in the literature of the group there will be found statements that the relationship of this or that genus has been completely misunderstood, not only because analogy may be mistaken for affinity, but also because a greater value has been attached to certain characters by some authors than has been done by others.

I have followed the arrangement of Prof. Lacordaire in his great work on the genera of the Coleoptera (vols. vi. and vii.), only (1) I have not adopted his '*groupes*,' to which, as the learned author admits, he is sometimes unable to assign precise limits, and (2) I have, as heretofore, ventured to name his '*tribus*' subfamilies, which, as it appears to me, is more consonant to the ordinary meaning of the words than it would be to make the tribe subordinate to the family. The total number of the subfamilies is eighty-two, and these, taking M. Lacordaire's arrangement as the basis, are here divided into seven categories, which I have tabulated below. It must be understood that there are many exceptions to the characters given, but these are unavoidable in a natural classification.

* Dr. Leconte (Silliman's Journ. xlv. 1867, p. 42) considers that the Rhynchophora, to which the Curculionidæ belong, represent a special, but inferior type "which must be isolated from all other types of Coleoptera, possessing a systematic value equal to all the others combined." The inferiority of this type, he says, is manifested not only in the larval condition, but also "by the combination in the imago of characters belonging to a perfectly developed organism with others pertaining to an inferior grade in the scale of Coleoptera," that "degradational characters" are absent, and that other characters "representing low grades in their respective series do not appear in the Rhynchophora, such as vegetative growth of the organs of sense, indicated by pectinate or flabellate antennæ, or excessive length of palpi." An instance of pectinate antennæ will, however, be found in *Ctenaphides*, a genus described further on; and if no case can be cited of excessive length of palpi, at least there is one genus (*Mecomastyx*) in which the antennæ assuming the "vegetative growth" are four times the whole length of the body, and this proportion is not exceeded by any Longicorn. Dr. Leconte might also have cited the confusion or soldering together of parts of the mouth, the commencement of an approach to the suctorial type, and a manifest departure from the organization of the rest of the Coleoptera.

Subfamilies.

Mentum filling the area of the mouth.

No ocular lobes; eyes generally round. *Cyclophthalmous**

Microcerinæ, Brachyderinæ,
Otiiorhynchinæ.

Ocular lobes present; eyes often narrow, acuminate beneath.

Oxyphthalmous.

Eremninæ, Leptopsinæ,
Brachycerinæ.

Mentum leaving the maxillæ more or less exposed.

Third tarsal joint generally bilobed, the fourth joint inserted between the lobes.

Anterior coxæ contiguous.

Pygidium covered by the elytra.

Metasternum very short.

Brachystethous.

Dinomorphinæ, Byrsopsinæ,
Amycterinæ, Somatodinæ,
Hipporhininæ, Rhyparosominæ,
Cylindrorhininæ, Lithininæ,
Molytinæ, Tanyrhynchinæ.

Metasternum more or less elongate.

Macrostethous.

Scythropinæ, Promecopinæ,
Gonipterinæ, Hyperinæ,
Ithycerinæ, Diabathrarinæ,
Aterpinæ, Cleoninæ,
Hylobiinæ, Erihchinæ,
Amalactinæ, Ambatinæ,
Petalochilinæ, Oxycoryninæ,
Belinæ, Eurhynchinæ,
Cylinæ, Apioninæ.

Pygidium exposed, or, in default, tarsal claws appendiculate. *Pygidophorous*.

Cybebinæ, Attelabinæ,
Rhinomacerinæ, Ectemnorhinæ,
Mesoptilinæ, Scolopterinæ,
Erodiscinæ, Otidocephalinæ,
Magdalina, Balaninæ,
Anthonominæ, Ceratopinæ,
Trigonocolinæ, Coryssomerinæ,
Prionomerinæ, Tychiinæ,
Cioninæ.

* The categories are in italics in the above list.

Anterior coxæ separated, a canal for the reception of the rostrum generally between them. *Aulacostethous*.

Subfamilies.

Gymnetrinæ, Derelominæ,
Læmosaccinæ, Alcadinæ,
Haplonychina, Euderina,
Nerthopina, Camarotina,
Mnemachina, Cholina,
Cryptorhynchina, Zygorina,
Tachygonina, Ramphina, —
Isorhynchina, Trypetina,
Antliarhina, Ulomascina,
Epipedina, Pyropina,
Pterocolina, Ceutorhynchina,
Pteridotelina, Pantotelina,
Baridina.

Third tarsal joint entire, rarely bilobed, receiving the fourth joint in a cavity above.

Cyclopodous.

Campyloscelina, Calandrina,
Strombocerina, Oxyrhynchina,
Sipalina, Cossonina.

The following descriptions have not been arranged in the natural sequences of the genera, owing to circumstances over which I have no control; but a systematic enumeration of them, and of the species described, will be given at the conclusion of these "Contributions."

PROXYRUS.

(Otiiorhynchina.)

Rostrum crassum, capite haud longius, apice integrum, retusum; *scrobes* apicales*, abbreviatæ, arcuatæ. *Oculi* subrotundati. *Antennæ* longæ, validæ; scapo medium prothoracis attingente; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. duobus basalibus obconicis, primo longiusculo, secundo brevior, 3-6 turbinatis, septimo longiusculo, obconico; *clava* ovata, acuminata, basi pedunculata. *Prothorax* transversus, convexus, utrinque ampliato-rotundatus, basi apiceque truncatus, illa paulo latiore. *Scutellum* minutum. *Elytra* oblonga, prothorace haud latiora. *Pedes* validi; *femora* modice incrassata, infra dente tenuato instructa; *tibiæ* rectæ, intus sinuata, posticæ corbulis apertis; *tarsi* art. secundo parvo,

* The words, *apicales*, *medianæ*, &c., in connexion with the *scrobes* are only applied to their commencement.

transverso; *unguiculi* liberi. *Metasternum* breve. *Processus* intercoxalis haud latus, antice angulatus. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus æqualibus, tertio quartoque conjunctis secundo vix longioribus; *sutura* prima angulata.

The relative narrowness of the intercoxal process is at variance with most of the genera of this subfamily, which have their posterior corbels open; the *Phyllobium*-forms in which this character occurs have a short metasternum; this genus, therefore, would lie between the two. The female, judging from a specimen of *P. lecideosus*, would appear to have a much narrower, subconical prothorax, and elytra gradually broader posteriorly.

PROXYRUS ABSTERSUS. (Pl. XVII. fig. 8.) *P. niger*, opacus, squamulis transversis parcius vestitus, nonnullis albis, et setulis elongatis sparse dispersis; capite inter oculos fovea oblonga sita; rostro quadrato, setulis nigris curvatis tecto; prothorace vix leviter, sat remote punctato; scutello rotundato; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis rudis oblongis, interstitiis haud convexis, apicibus truncatis, marginibus ciliatis; infra confertim subargenteo-squamosus, squamis rotundatis; pedibus longe sed parce pilosis. Long. 4 lin. (rost. incl.)*.

Hab. Western Australia (Champion Bay).

PROXYRUS LECIDEOSUS. *P. angustior*, fuscus, squamis rotundatis tectus; capite prothoraceque squamis, illo inter antennas fissura angustata sita; antennis pallide fuscis, setulis griseis tectis; prothorace sat leviter punctato; scutello oblongo, apice rotundato; elytris striato-punctatis, punctis oblongis, interstitiis convexis, griseis, maculis numerosis fuscis subconfluentibus notatis, apicibus truncatis; infra subargenteo-squamosus; pedibus ferrugineis, sparse griseo-squamosis et pilosis. *Fem.* prothorace magis conico, et elytris postice sensim latioribus. Long. 3½ lin. (rost. incl.).

Hab. West Australia (Champion Bay).

ZYRROSA.

(Otiiorhynchinae.)

Rostrum crassum, capite longius; *scrobes* laterales, curvatae, oculos haud attingentes. *Oculi* laterales, rotundati. *Antennae* squamosae, pone medium rostri insertae; *scapo* sensim crassiore, oculus superante; *funiculo* 7-articulato, lineari, art. duobus basalibus æqualibus, reliquis transversis; *clava* attenuata, ovali. *Prothorax* transversus, apice angustus, lateribus basin versus fortiter angulatus, basi bisinuatus. *Scutellum* minutum. *Elytra* obovata, basi singulatim paulo producta, humeris oblique truncata. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* parum incrassata; *tibiae* rectae,

* When not otherwise mentioned, the length is given exclusive of the rostrum.

posticæ corbulis cavernosis; *tarsi* art. tertio dilatato, profunde diviso; ultimo medioeri; *unguiculi* connati. *Abdomen* segmento secundo duobus sequentibus conjunctim brevius; *sutura* prima recta.

This very distinct genus belongs to M. Lacordaire's "*Episomides*," and is differentiated from the other genera of the '*groupe*' by the form of its prothorax, and by the obliquity of the anterior angles of the elytra. I have dedicated the species described below to the well-known author of the '*Geographical Distribution of the Mammalia*,' who has also published many of the insects of the country of which this is a native.

ZYRCOSA MURRAYI. (Pl. XVII. fig. 7.) *Z.* supra densius viridi-argenteo-squamosa, squamis viridi-aureis, et elytris interrupte nigro-bifasciatis; rostrum in medio linea elevata, nigra, nitida; antennis squamis viridi-aureis tectis, scapo antice nigro-fasciculato, clava nigra, apice griseo-pubescente; prothorace elytris paulo angustiore, lateribus ante angulum incurvato, angulo subbasali, supra setulis squamiformibus erectis numerosis; scutello oblongo, punctiformi; elytris basi modice convexis, postice constrictis, punctato-striatis (circa sing. sex), punctis oblongis, profundis, approximatis, supra setulis numerosis suberectis; corpore infra, pedibusque pallide viridi-squamosis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Old Calabar.

LÆMOSACCUS BREVIPENNIS. *L.* brevis, fuscus, opacus, supra squamulis filiformibus vestitus; rostro capite longiore, nitido, castaneo, basi rude punctato, dimidio apicali sat remote punctulato; oculis antice distantibus; antennis pallide ferrugineis, pilis fulvis dispersis; prothorace fusco-nebuloso, maculis indeterminatis fulvescentibus, lobo mediano vix producto; scutello punctiformi; elytris vix longioribus quam latioribus, leviter striato-punctatis, striis basi subflexuosis, obscure cinerascens, pallide fusco-nebulosis, in medio fascia fusca extus gradatim angustiore; infra pedibusque rufo-piceis, fulvo-squamosis, femoribus anticis validis, subtus dente magno instructis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

One of the largest of the genus, and remarkable for its very short broad elytra.

LÆMOSACCUS TANTULUS. *L.* oblongus, subparallelus, fuscus, supra dense (?) silaceo-pilosis, rostro capite vix longiore, nigro, subtiliter punctato; oculis modice approximatis; antennis brevibus, testaceis, apicem versus ferrugineis; prothorace apice subito angustato, transverso, confertim punctato, in medio costula abbreviata; scutello subtriangulari; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, subtilissime punctatis; pedibus totis rufis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Champion Bay).

My specimen of this curious species is a little rubbed, but it appears to have been densely covered with rusty-yellow hairs—too cylindrical to be called scales. The unusual shortness of the rostrum (♂) is accompanied by a very short scape.

LÆMOSACCUS SYNOPTICUS. *L. oblongus*, niger, opacus, supra interrupte silaceo-squamosus; rostro nigro, nitido, modice arcuato; capite maris paulo longiore; oculis fere contiguis; antennis fusco-ferrugineis; clava nigra; prothorace confertim punctato, dorso cruciato-subimpresso, cavitatibus squamulis silaceis repletis, utrinque etiam silaceo-squamulosis; scutello elongato-triangulari; elytris striato-punctatis, plagis duabus magnis decoratis, una transversa basali, altera minore pone medium, apicibusque silaceo-squamulosis, cæteris elytrorum denudatis; infra sat dense griseo-squamulosus; pedibus nigris, fere nudis. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland.

The confluent eyes, and short, distinctly curved rostrum (♂ ?) would seem to take this species out of *Læmosaccus*; it is, however, too obviously allied to *L. subsignatus*, Schön., to allow of its being generically separated. In the female of the latter the rostrum is more than twice as long as in the male, and decidedly curved. How far these differences apply to all the species is at present unknown.

DEMIMÆA.

(Leptopsinæ.)

Rostrum validum, arcuatum, haud angulatum, capite angustius et duplo longius, apicem versus latius; *scrobes* obliquæ, oculum infra attingentes. *Oculi* magni, grosse granulati. *Antennæ* medianæ, breves; *scapo* gradatim incrassato; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. primo longiusculo, secundo obconico, cæteris brevibus, gradatim crassioribus; *clava* ovata. *Prothorax* cylindricus, antice paulo angustior, lobis ocularibus parum productis. *Elytra* prothorace duplo latiora, brevia, valde convexa, lateribus apicem versus sensim angustiora. *Pedes* graciles; *femora* leviter incrassata, subtus dente minuto instructa; *tibiæ* rectæ, unco subverticali armatæ; *tarsi* triangulares, art. basali longiusculo, secundo vix latiore, tertio dilatato, ultimo longiusculo; *unguiculi* liberi. *Metasternum* breviusculum. *Abdomen* segmento secundo duobus sequentibus conjunctim brevior. *Processus* intercoxalis antice angulatus.

The technical characters of this genus point to a position among the "*Strangalioides*" of M. Lacordaire; but with none of

the genera does it seem to have any affinity. The prothorax is denuded, or nearly so, in my specimens; but this is probably not its natural condition; the large glossy black patch on each side, surrounded with long snow-white hairs, gives the insect a very marked appearance; the smaller spot at the apex is not seen from above. Some of the hairs are much larger than the rest, and a few black ones are intermixed.

DEMIMÆA LUCTUOSA. (Pl. XVII. fig. 3.) *D. atra, nitida, pilis niveis partim tecta; rostro longe et sparse piloso; prothorace rugoso-punctato; scutello subtriangulari; elytris tenuiter seriatim punctatis, pilis erectis niveis, singulo spatiis duobus denudatis, nitidissimis, instructo, uno peramplo mediano, altero apicali; infra pedibusque niveo-pilosis; antennis læte ferrugineis. Long. 2 lin.*

Hab. Burmah.

POLYTELES DECUSSATUS. (Pl. XVII. fig. 1.) *P. niger, squamulis viridi-metallicis undique tectus; capite supra, prothoraceque vittis tribus, una mediana, alterisque lateralibus, sutura, fasciisque duabus decussatis elytrorum, aterrimis, his fascia prima obliqua ab humero ad medium sita, infra humerum ampliata, altera abbreviata obliqua, ad suturam prima connexa, duabus literam Y fere formantibus; abdominis segmentis marginibus lateribusque nigris; antennis linearibus nigris, clava elongata. Long. 8 lin.*

Hab. Peru (Nauta).

Not inferior in colour to *P. celestinus*, Perty, with which it agrees in form and sculpture; but the black portions are quite different, and the scales are uniformly green, although with a rich golden tint. I have another species, from Cayenne, almost equally beautiful; these two, with Perty's species, form a very natural genus; if *P. Guerinii* is retained, it will not be so; yet the latter can only be technically distinguished by the ovate club of its antennæ.

MEDICASTA.

(*Aterpinis* aff.)

Caput exsertum, inter oculos depressum, orbitis productum; *rostrum* difforme, crassum, capite paulo longius, supra gibbosum; *scrobes* subapicales, obliquæ, infra oculos desinentes. *Oculi* ampliati, grosse granulati, infra paulo acuminati, supra orbitis tecti. *Antennæ* mediocres; *scapus* sensim clavatus; *funiculus* 7-articulatus, art. primo crasso, secundo obconico, cæteris brevioribus; *clava* libera, ovali, valida. *Prothorax* angustatus, cylindricus, lobis ocularibus nullis. *Elytra* basi quam pro-

thorax duplo longiora, supra oblongo-quadrata, postice declivia. *Pedes* breviusculi; *femora* leviter incrassata; *tibiæ* rectæ; *tarsi* haud dilatati, crassiusculi, art. penultimo vix lobato, ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* liberi. *Metasternum* sat elongatum. *Abdomen* segmentis duobus basalibus ampliatis; sutura prima arcuata.

I am inclined to think that this genus and two other genera of mine (*Ethemaia* and *Methypora*) will form a distinct subfamily, which may be placed near the Aterpinæ; but a further knowledge of the Australian Curculionidæ may possibly modify this view. They are three puzzling forms, and this to a certain extent is intermediate, at least it has led me to suspect an affinity between the two genera, *Medicasta* being obviously related to *Ethemaia*, and having at the same time a decided *primâ facie* appearance of belonging to a group of which *Methypora* is a member. Mr. Du Boulay had a single specimen in his collection, which he has kindly presented to me. It came in to lamp-light.

MEDICASTA LEUCURA. (Pl. XVII. fig. 11.) *M.* supra fusco-nigra, infra et parte declivi elytrorum albo-squamulosa; rostro rugoso-squamoso, toto albo, ore nigro excepto; capite supra nigro, impresso-punctato, marginibus orbitorum 4-5-dentatis; prothorace latitudine longiore, rude punctato; scutello minuto, oblongo; elytris inæqualibus, subseriatim punctatis, singulo tricostatis, costis tuberculis conicis instructis, scilicet prima tribus, secunda quatuor, externa uno, humero sito; infra pedibusque omnino albo-squamosulis, tibiis in medio fusco-annulatis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. West Australia (Champion Bay).

METRIXENA.

(Oxycoryninæ.)

Caput transversum. *Rostrum* quam caput quadruplo longius, rectum, cylindricum, apice dilatatum; *scrobes* nullæ. *Oculi* prominuli. *Antennæ* 12-articulatæ, basi rostri insertæ; art. 1-6 gradatim brevioribus, 7-9 subæqualibus, obconicis; *clava* obconica, art. primo magno, duobus terminalibus brevissimis. *Prothorax* subrotundatus, paulo convexus, marginibus crenato-serratus, antice truncatus, postice late lobatus. *Scutellum* parvum, quadratum. *Elytra* modice convexa, parallela, postice rotundata. *Pedes* validi; *femora* in medio incrassata; *tibiæ* robustæ, compressæ, intermediæ et posticæ arcuatæ; *tarsi* latis-

sini, art. basali minuto, duobus sequentibus fortiter bilobis, ultimo modice elongato, basi nodifero; *unguiculis* parvis. *Coxæ* haud approximatae. *Metasternum* modice elongatum. *Corpus* glabrum.

The sole species constituting this genus has very much the habit of an *Apion*, and is therefore quite different from that of *Oxycorynus*; nevertheless the differential characters, although numerous, are less striking than might have been expected, the principal being the peculiar form of the tarsi. The knot at the base of the claw-joint representing an additional, but rudimentary, joint is almost peculiar among Curculionidæ to this subfamily, and is only found again in *Dryophthorus*. *Oxycorynus*, containing four or five species only, is peculiar to South America, where one of its members, lately described by me, is found frequenting a species of *Hydnora*; the occurrence of a second genus of this most trenchant subfamily in Macassar, one of the fruits of Mr. Wallace's researches, is therefore highly interesting.

METRIXENA SERRICOLLIS. (Pl. XVII. fig. 10.) *M. fulvo-testacea*, elytris infuscatis, singulo plaga magna postica testacea; capite opaco, rostro nitido; prothorace leviter punctato, quinque-carinato; elytris seriatim punctatis, basi singulo lineis duabus abbreviatis elevatis, humeris prominaulis; corpore infra testaceo, parce pubescente; pedibus fulvo-testaceis, glabris; oculis nigris; antennis versus apicem infuscatis. Long. $1\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Macassar.

AONYCHUS LINEATUS. *A. ovatus*, albo-squamosus; rostro tenui, nigro, nitido, denudato, subtiliter punctulato; prothorace subtransverso, basi fortiter bisinuato; scutello parvo, triangulari; elytris punctato-striatis, interstitiis secundo quartoque a sutura griseis, humeris tuberculato-productis; infra pedibusque albis; antennis gracilibus, fuscis, clava nigra. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Champion Bay).

A very distinct species, but in everything conformable to the characters of *Aonychus*, a genus remarkable for the absence of the claw-joint, and hitherto only containing the well-known *A. Hopei*, Schön. Of the latter I have specimens of nearly a pure white, two small irregular patches on the middle of the elytra being the only vestige of the dark umber marbling which gives such an elegant appearance to the normal form.

METATYGES CUPREUS. *M. cupreo-metallicus*, nitidus, pilis minutissimis remotis obsitus; capite rostroque punctulato, hoc in medio longitudinaliter sulcato; prothorace subtiliter punctato, pone medium

callo semilunari instructo; scutello subtriangulari, apice rotundato; elytra breviter trigona, seriatim foveata, foveæ irregulares, oblongæ, vel lineares, aliæ rotundatæ, interstitiis punctulatis; infra pedibusque fusco-brunneis, pilis adpressis fulvescentibus tenuiter vestitis; antennis fusco-ferrugineis, clava griseo-tomentosa. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Gold Coast.

The type of the genus, *M. turritus*, is covered with a sort of farinaceous exudation mixed with short hairs; but the present species has only a very thin, almost obsolete, pubescence above, chiefly on the head and prothorax.

SYARBIS SCIURUS. *S.* oblongus, compressus, subnudus, rufescens sparse punctatus, puncto singulo medio squamam griseam ferente; rostro crasso, sat dense griseo-squamuloso; prothorace conico, irregulariter punctato, longitudine latitudini æquali; elytris valde convexis, basi prothorace sesqui latioribus, utrinque ad apicem subparallelis, deinde rotundatis, seriatim punctatis, humeris calloso-productis, pallide rufescentibus, basi maculaque obliqua pone medium fusco-rufis; infra, pedibusque rufescentibus. Long. $1\frac{3}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Nicol Bay).

A narrower and more compressed form than *S. pachypus*, which is also of an entirely dark ferruginous colour. Another species in my collection is possibly identical with *Acroteriasus nubilus*, Roelofs*, or rather with *A. emarginatus*, if the two be not identical; but there is no appearance in my examples of the "semicircular depression" on the last abdominal segment, which has induced M. Roelofs to separate it from the first-named species.

SYARBIS GONIPTEROIDES. *S.* rufo-brunneus, squamositate sordide grisea omnino tectus, rostro crasso; prothorace conico, sparsim punctato; scutello oblongo-ovali; elytris clavatis, basi fere duplo latioribus quam basis prothoracis, seriato-punctatis, utrinque gradatim angustatis, singulo basin versus callo mediano instructis, humeris obliquis, calloso-productis; infra pedibusque squamis oblongis pallide ochraceis dispersis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Nicol Bay).

The larger size, the elevated elytra narrowing rather rapidly behind, basal tubercles, &c. render this an easily recognized species.

* Ann. Soc. Ent. de Belgique, x., p. 2 of the "Extrait." The genus *Acroteriasus* had been published by me two years before under the name of *Syarbis*, Journ. of Entom. ii. 423.

CYROTYPHUS.

(Belinæ.)

Rostrum validum, capite duplo longius; *scrobes* nullæ. *Oculi* prominentes, rotundati. *Antennæ* medianæ, graciles, 11-articulatæ, art. basali crasso obconico, secundo breviusculo, tertio cæteris longiore, 4-5-6 gradatim brevioribus, 7-10 paulo longioribus, ultimo fusiformi. *Prothorax* subconicus, tuberculatus, utrinque irregularis. *Elytra* lata, convexa, parallela, basi haud producta, postice conjunctim rotundata. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* subtus unidentata; *tibiæ* arcuatæ; *tarsi* et *corpus* infra ut in *Isacantha*.

Allied to *Isacantha*, Hope, but essentially differentiated by the size of the rostrum, the absence of scrobes, and the characters of the prothorax and elytra. Modifications in the relative length and size of the joints of the antennæ do not appear to be of generic value in this subfamily; otherwise the thickness of the basal joint might be cited as another diagnostic character. The general effect of the light-coloured scales on the black derm is to give this remarkable insect a smoky appearance. I am indebted to M. Odewahn for my specimens.

CYROTYPHUS FASCICULARIS. (Pl. XVII. fig. 5.) *C. oblongus*, niger, squamis filiformibus griseis albidisque tectus; capite leviter punctulato, inter oculos carinis duabus rugosis; rostri apice nudo, nitido; antennis nigris; prothorace latitudine longiore, granulato, supra quadratuberculato (:), utrinque pone medium tuberculo conico prominulo armato; scutello elevato, subrotundato; elytris antice basi prothoracis fere duplo latioribus, inæqualibus, sat remote punctulatis, fasciulis pilosis nigris, maculisque parvis (præsertim dimidio postico) dispersis, clytro singulo costis tribus indeterminatis, duabus externis antice abbreviatis; infra grisco-tomentosus; pedibus sparsim grisco-pilosis. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 lin.

Hab. South Australia (Gawler).

DIAPHNA.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum tenue, arcuatum, cylindricum, capite angustius et triplo longius; *scrobes* paulo obliquæ, infra oculos attingentes. *Antennæ* in medio rostri insertæ; *scapo* clavato; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. primo crasso, secundo longiusculo, cæteris gradatim brevioribus; *clava* ampla, ovata. *Oculi* rotundati. *Prothorax*

subglobosus, supra inæqualis, basi late emarginatus, lobis ocellaribus bene determinatis. *Scutellum* breve, transversum. *Elytra* breviter ovata, valde convexa, corporis latera obtegentia, postice declivia, humeris obsoletis. *Femora* subelongata, sensim incrassata, subtus in medio dente armata, postica corpus superantia; *tibiæ* breviusculæ, posticæ longiores, intus bisinuatæ, apice unco obliquo; *tarsi* art. tertio dilatato, quarto elongato; *unguiculi* liberi; *coxæ* anticæ basi vix separatæ. *Rima* pectoralis prosterno limitata. *Metasternum* brevissimum. *Abdomen* segmentis tribus intermediis æqualibus; sutura prima antice arcuata. *Processus* intercoxalis late triangularis.

This genus belongs to the "sous-tribu Ithyporides" of M. Lacordaire; but I am unable to assign it to either of the eight "groupes" into which he has divided it: the character of the elytra closely embracing the body would exclude it from every one except the "Ocladiides," from which it differs essentially in its rostral, anal, and other characters. It would therefore, in M. Lacordaire's system, form a "groupe" to itself. There are four species in my collection; two of these are here described, as one of them differs structurally in having an elevated process projected forwards on to the prothorax at the base of each elytron; but all four species are exactly alike in outline, which, as will be seen by the figure, is rather peculiar.

DIAPHNA SIGNATA. (Pl. XVII. fig. 4.) *D. umbrino-grisea*, fusconebulosa; elytris basi haud productis, pone medium macula transversa pallide ochracea; rostro rufescente, denudato, basi excepta, nitido, sparse punctato; prothorace supra in medio carinato, postice bicalloso; elytris seriatim tuberculatis, tuberculis elevatis, apice denudatis, singulis squama reflexa instructis; corpore infra grisescente; femoribus, tibiisque ochraceo-annulatis; antennis nitidis, rufescentibus. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Natal.

DIAPHNA AURITIPENNIS. *D. fulvescens*; elytris basi antice carinato-productis; rostro dimidio apicali rufescente, nitido, sparse punctulato; prothorace antice in medio carinato, apice bicalloso, utrinque callis duobus maximis; elytris seriatim tuberculatis, tuberculis omnino squamosis, apice singulorum squama reflexa instructo, postice paulo declivis, rufo-fuscis; infra pedibusque fulvescentibus, femoribus posticis tibiisque rufo-annulatis; antennis rufescentibus, nitidis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Natal.

CHIROZETES.

(Zygopiniæ.)

Rostrum mediocre, sat robustum, arcuatum, antice depressum; basi subquadrangulare; *scrobes* abbreviatæ, postice sensim evanescentes, fere in medio rostri sitæ. *Oculi* magni, oblongi, supra contigui. *Antennæ* breves; *scapo* tenuiter claviformi; *funiculo* 6-articulato, art. secundo quam primus longiore, cæteris distinctis, æqualibus, brevioribus; *clava* articulo basali elongato, cæteris conum brevem formantibus. *Prothorax* oblongus, parum convexus, antice angustior, lateraliter modice rotundatus, apice sinuatus, basi late lobatus. *Scutellum* parvum, subquadratum. *Elytra* in medio subplanata, lateribus sensim angustiora, apicibus rotundata. *Pedes* antici elongati; *femora* in medio paulo incrassata, infra dentata, postica apices elytrorum haud superantia, intermedia breviora; *tibiæ* compressæ, uncinatæ; *tarsi* antici elongati, depressi, longe ciliati, intermedii et postici modice elongati, æquales; *coxæ* anticæ distantes. *Propectus* latum, profunde et anguste excavatum, bicornutum. *Mesosternum* latum. *Metasternum* elongatum. *Abdomen* ut in *Mecopode*.

The remarkable cavity in the breast is evidently a modification of the pectoral canal, but, as it is limited at both extremities, it is incapable of receiving in any way the rostrum. The comparatively wide separation of the anterior coxæ is one of the most essential characters distinguishing this genus from *Mecopus*.

CHIROZETES PECTOROSUS. (Pl. XVII. fig. 9.) *C. fuscus*, interrupte fulvo-squamosus; rostro basi lineatim squamoso, antice crebre punctato, infra bifariam tuberculato; prothorace basi elytris paulo latiore, in medio linea elevata, maculis nigris glabris et punctatis dispersis; elytris fortiter seriatim punctatis, interstitiis alternis elevatis, singulo plagiis fuscis duabus, una ad latera et altera pone medium, juxta suturam, prope humerum, corpore infra pedibusque griseo-squamosis; tibiis apice, tarsisque art. penultimo, intermediis et posticis fuscis; tarsis anticis rufo-griseis; cornibus pectoralibus curvatis, apicem versus compressis, fuscis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Cambodia.

SALCUS.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum tenuiusculum, subarcuatum, basi crassiore; *scrobes* rectæ, infra oculos desinentes. *Oculi* haud prominuli, laterales, di-

stantes. *Antennæ* mediocres, in medio rostri insertæ; *scapo* oculum attingente; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. primo majore secundoque obconicis, cæteris sensim paulo brevioribus; *clava* ovali. *Prothorax* brevis, convexus, antice valde angustus, postice latus, lateribus rotundatus. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* valde convexa, rotundata, prothoraci arcte applicata. *Femora* elongata, valida, sublineares; *tibiæ* validæ, rectæ; *tarsi* mediocres, art. tertio fortiter lobato, ultimo brevi; *unguiculi* liberi. *Rima* pectoralis profunda, ad pedes intermedios producta, postice elevato-marginata. *Abdomen* segmento primo maximo, tribus intermediis subæqualibus. *Corpus* breviter ovatum, globosum, interrupte squamosum.

This genus belongs to M. Lacordaire's "*groupe* Tylodides," and to that portion which has the three intermediate segments of the abdomen nearly equal, and the sutures distinctly marked; but only in the length of the femora, and then only to *Glochiorhinus*, does it approach to any of its genera. The specimen described below, from the smoothness of its rostrum, is probably a female.

SALCUS GLOBOSUS. (Pl. XVII. fig. 2.) *S. niger*, opacus; rostrum versus apicem sensim nitidum et minus punctatum; antennis ferrugineis, nitidis, clava pubescente; prothorace leviter et sat crebre punctato, punctis singulis squamam flavescens gerentibus; elytris seriatim punctatis, punctis validis, squamigeris, squamis oblongis, interstitiis squamis minutis rotundatis adpersis; corpore infra, pedibusque, segmentis tribus intermediis exceptis, squamis numerosis approximatis tectis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Cape York.

PROTOPALUS CRISTATUS. *P. oblongo-ovatus*, niger, interrupte ochraceo-squamosus; capite inter oculos bisulcato; rostro haud carinato; prothorace fortiter granulato, in medio antice carina vix elevata; scutello parvo, cordiformi; elytris breviusculis, punctato-sulcatis, interstitiis granulatis, granulis nitidis, dorsi medio elevatis, pilosocristatis, pilis fuscis longiusculis; infra pedibusque nigris, squamis ochraceis dispersis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

A shortish species readily distinguished from the other two by the hairy crest running along the ridge of the middle portion of the elytra. The character of the funicle allies it to *P. Schönherri*, Waterh., rather than to *P. dromedarius*, Bois.

RHADINOSOMUS IMPRESSUS. *R. pallide ferrugineus*, subnitidus; capite pone oculos elongato-ovato, postice subito constricto, squamis

flavescentibus, inter oculos, confertis, alteris rostroque remote adpersis; prothorace fere cylindrico, paulo pone apicem perparum latiore, in medio leviter incurvato, punctulato, dimidio basali subtiliter corrugato; scutello minuto; elytris prothorace fere duplo latioribus, costulatis, interstitiis transverse fastigiatis, fastigiis angustatis, apicibus subparallelis, in medio maculis flavescentibus distinctis ornatis; infra pedibusque ferrugineis. Long. 5 lin. rost. incl.

Hab. Western Australia.

This species and the following are distinguished from the New-Zealand *R. acuminatus*, Fabr., by the shape of the head and prothorax: the former in *R. acuminatus* tapers gradually from behind the eyes to its junction with the prothorax, and is not suddenly narrowed posteriorly; and the prothorax is shorter comparatively, and very decidedly broader at about a third of its length from the apex. The species before us is the largest of the three, and is distinguished from the following by its lighter colour, the greater breadth of the elytra, and their deep quadrato impressions, divided from one another by very narrow transverse ridges. I have seen numerous specimens of all the species, and these differences seem constant: the two Australian species are the most nearly connected, and it may be that they are only local subspecies; the size and colour, however, are distinctive enough to the eye. *R. Lacordairei* is described by the celebrated Professor to whom it is dedicated, but who, unfortunately, has not given it a name.

RHADINOSOMUS LACORDAIREI. *R. fusco-ferrugineus*; capite pone oculos oblongo-ovato, squamulis minutis adperso; prothorace ut in præcedenti, sed minus leviter punctato et corrugato; elytris prothorace sesqui latioribus, costulatis, interstitiis fastigiatis, fastigiis haud angustis, apicibus subparallelis, in medio maculis flavescentibus ornatis; infra, pedibusque ferrugineis, setulis adpressis remote ob-sitis. Long. 3-3½ lin. rost. incl.

Hab. Queensland.

OCHROMETA.

(Brachyderinæ.)

Rostrum breve, crassum, apice rotundatum, integrum; *scrobæ* subapicales, breves, curvatæ, supra approximatæ; *mandibulæ* apicibus oblongatæ, rectæ. *Oculi* prominentes, rotundati. *Antennæ* mediocres; *scapo* sensim crassiore; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. primo obconico, cæteris transversis, cylindricis, æqualibus; *clava* anguste ovata. *Prothorax* transversus, lateribus leviter

rotundatus. *Elytra* convexa, subtrigona, humeris calloso-producta, apicibus dehiscentia. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* parum incrassata; *tibiæ* gradatim longiores, intus denticulatæ, apice muticæ, anticæ paulo arcuatæ, *corbulis* apertis; *tarsi* art. basali triangulari, secundo transverso, tertio brevi, ultimo elongato; *unguiculi* liberi. *Metasternum* breve. *Processus* intercoxalis antice rotundatus. *Abdomen* conicum (♂), segmentis 3-4 brevissimis, sutura secunda arcuata. *Corpus* dense squamosum.

This appears to me to be quite an isolated genus among the Brachyderinæ; but the form of the head, although very remarkable, has a certain resemblance to some species of *Platyonus*, where the apex of the rostrum is rounded and nearly entire, and the scrobes have a dorsal aspect. But the form of the mandibles, of the rostrum, and the open corbels are at variance with all the allies of that genus. The prominent shoulders are also found among the *Naupactus*-forms; but here the short antennæ and other characters are opposite to any affinities in that direction. The species described below frequents rushes (*Restiaceæ*?) on the sandy plains of Champion Bay.

OPHROMETA AMÆNA. (Pl. XVII. fig. 6.) *O.* supra brunneo-ochracea, capite cretata; prothorace utrinque vittis duabus, una laterali lata, una supra interrupta; scutello quadrato, albo; elytris singulo linea basali, altera apicali, ad marginem externum linea ab humero ad apicem, in medio interrupta, et parte anteriore curvata, apice singulatim acuminato; subtus albo-squamosa, punctis nigris adpersis, metasterno abdomineque utrinque vitta ochracea; pedibus antennisque pallide cineris, his articulis apice, clavaque nigris. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Champion Bay).

AOLLES.

(Haplonychinæ.)

Haplonycho omnino congruit, sed *funiculus* 6-articulatus, et *tarsi* triarticulati.

The Haplonychinæ in Prof. Lacordaire's arrangement are differentiated from the neighbouring subfamilies by their one-clawed tarsi, and they include only the genus *Haplonyx*. But there can be no doubt that *Aolles* is a very near ally, and can only be generically separated from it. Taking the character, therefore, as a secondary one, it seems to me that two of my genera (*Metatyges* and *Physarchus*), whose location appeared previously to

be doubtful, should also be referred to Haplonychinae; and to these I would add another, *Sigastus*. Beginning with *Aolles*, without a claw-joint, and passing to *Haplonyx*, with a very short claw-joint and one claw (it deserves notice that no insect is known of a claw-joint without a claw of some sort), we come to *Sigastus*, with the claws united in a great part of their extent, then to *Metatyges*, with a short claw-joint, and the claws free, and lastly to *Physarchus*, with tarsi of the ordinary character.

AOLLES RUBIGINOSUS. *A. rufo-brunneus*, squamulis griseis adspersus; rostro capite duplo longiore, oblongo-punctato, basi remote squamoso; antennis ferrugineis, funiculo griseo-squamuloso; prothorace latitudine fere duplo longiore, ad apicem paulo tubulato; scutello cordiformi; elytris leviter striatis, striis profunde, sat remote punctatis; infra griseo-squamuloso; pedibus squamulis griseis sparse vestitis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

AOLLES NUCEUS. *A. piceo-brunneus*; rostro capite sesqui longiore, sat confertim punctato; prothorace longitudine duplo latiori, ad apicem haud tubulato; scutello subtriangulari; elytris fortiter striato-punctatis, punctis oblongis, approximatis, interstitiis modice convexis; infra albido-squamuloso; pedibus sparse squamosis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

LEPTOPS COLOSSUS. *L. (♀) elongato-ovatus*, niger, albo-squamulosus; rostro quinque-carinato; prothorace subquadrato, intricato-granuloso, longitudinaliter in medio leviter excavato; scutello parvo, anguste triangulari; elytris oblongo-ovatis, singulo tricarinatis, carinis, externa tota, alteris postice dentiformibus, dentibus elongatis parum elevatis; interstitiis irregulariter corrugatis; corpore infra albido-squamuloso; propectore utrinque dente magno instructo. Long. 16 lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Champion Bay).

The assumed male is so very dissimilar, that I hesitate to describe it as such, the sculpture of the elytra being quite different. The female is one of the largest of the Australian Curculionidæ, and when fresh is nearly white. Mr. Du Boulay informs me that he has seen a Wattle-tree (*Acacia*, sp.) covered with it, and then the tree is soon stripped of its leaves. The males (♂) are less common than the females, and have three nearly pure white stripes on the elytra. They have also the large conical tooth on each side of the breast, directly in front of the anterior coxæ, as in the female.

LEPTOPS DUBOULAYI. *L.* (♀) elongato-ovatus, niger, griseo-squamulosus; rostro quinquecarinato; prothorace utrinque rotundato, antice angustiore, postice modice contracto, irregulariter granulato, longitudinaliter antice profunde, postice late excavato; scutello subscutiformi; elytris ovatis, singulo tricarinatis, carinis, externa tota, alteris postice, tuberculiformibus, tuberculis conicis elevatis, interstitiis biserialiter leviter punctatis; corpore infra pedibusque setulis adpressis griseis obsitis; propectore tuberculo instructo. Long. 13 lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Champion Bay).

The male is smaller, narrower, and more parallel. This species differs from the last, *inter alia*, in the form of the prothorax and in its strongly tuberculate elytra; in this respect it is like *L. tribulus*, Fab., only that the latter has the elytral costæ tuberculate throughout, and the excavation on the prothorax is reduced to a narrow groove, or shallow impression. In both species the scrobes are expanded and extend to the eyes.

LEPTOPS RETUSUS. *L.* oblongo-ovatus, niger, indumento sordide griseo omnino tectus; rostro basi transversim sulcato, lateribus breviter canaliculato, in medio subsulcato; scrobe arcuata angustata, bene determinata; prothorace subcylindrico, irregulari, lateribus postice lobatis; scutello rotundato; elytris brevibus, apicem versus sensim ampliatis, postice subito declivis, tuberculis conicis magnis seriebus duabus instructis, interna tribus, externa tuberculis quinque compositis; propectore mutico; pedibus setulis brevibus dispersis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

The shape of this species approaches that of *L. 4-tuberculatus*, Schön.; but the vestiture, colour, shape of the rostrum, &c. are different.

LEPTOPS SUPERCILIARIS. *L.* oblongo-ovatus, fuscus, parce umbrinosquamulosus; capite silaceo, supra oculum linea grisea ad apicem rostri currente, hoc supra bisulcato, in medio subearinato, scrobe angustata, determinata, infra oculum desinente; prothorace subtransverso, antice utrinque rotundato, postice subparallelo, dorso rude impresso-punctato; scutello punctiformi, fere occulto; elytris basi prothorace latioribus, postice sensim ampliatis, dorso subdepressis, subserialiter punctatis, interstitio tertio elevato, postice declivis et in singulo elythro tuberculis quinque, quorum duobus validioribus transversim positis; corpore infra pedibusque fusco-squamulosis, griseo variegatis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

Resembles *L. quadrituberculatus* in outline, but the elytra are less dilated posteriorly and more tuberculate.

LEPTOPS DORSATUS. *L. obovatus, niger, dorso fuligineo-, lateribus cinereo-squamulosus; rostro in medio longitudinaliter elevato, utrinque basi breviter sulcato; prothorace rugoso, in medio leviter excavato, lateraliter parum rotundato; scutello parvo, subtriangulari; elytris ampliatis, breviter ovatis (♀), singulatim triseriatim tuberculatis, tuberculis posticis sensim majoribus, serie externa excepta, hæc mediana, trituberculata; infra pedibusque parce griseo-squamulosis, pilis remote interjectis. Long. 5 lin.*

Hab. West Australia.

In appearance almost exactly like *L. spinosus*, but it is not tomentose as in that species; the dark smoky stripe on the middle of the prothorax and between the inner row of tubercles on each elytron will at once differentiate it.

LEPTOPS ACERBUS. *L. obovatus, niger, sat parce griseo-squamulosus; rostro quinquecarinato, interstitiis excavatis; prothorace utrinque bicarinato, carina exteriore prominente, rotundata, dorso late et profunde excavato, lateribus rugoso, subtuberculato, basi constricto; scutello oblongo, dense squamuloso; elytris ampliatis, breviter ovatis (♀), singulatim triseriatim spinosis, seriebus postice approximantibus, spinis apice denudatis, nitidis, interstitiis biseriatim foveolatis; corpore infra, pedibusque griseo-squamulosis, squamis angustioribus et majoribus intermixtis. Long. 8 lin.*

Hab. Western Australia.

Allied to *L. spinipennis*; it is the only species known to me, except *L. Duboulayi*, in which the rows of spines gradually approximate posteriorly, instead of diverging, or being at least nearly parallel.

LEPTOPS POLYACANTHUS. *L. obovatus, niger, squamosit te terrea indutus; rostro quinquecarinato; scrobe flexuosa, ad oculum fere desinente, inter oculos tuberculis duobus manifeste elevatis; prothorace rotundato, in medio late sulcato, confertim et fortiter granulato; scutello occulto; elytris breviter ovatis, singulatim quadriseriatim tuberculatis, serie suturali duobus posticis validis, serie externa tuberculis quatuor lateralibus, quorum primo magno, seriebus intermediis tuberculis posticis majoribus, apicibus, paulo productis; infra pedibusque griseo-squamulosis, his setis nigris interjectis. Long. 5½-6 lin.*

Hab. Australia.

This species and the following are the only two members of *Leptops* which have tubercles between the eyes; the two tubercles in this species are well elevated, with a rounded outline, and placed each at a little distance from the eye, the two lateral carinæ commencing directly beneath.

LEPTOPS EBENINUS. *L. obovatus*, niger, nitidus, glaber; rostro basi quinquecarinato; scrobe flexuosa, oculum haud attingente, inter oculos tuberculis duobus obliquis, leviter elevatis; fronte lævissima, convexa, impunctata; prothorace rotundato, basi quam apice angustiore, supra grosse et inæqualiter confertim granulato; scutello punctiformi; elytris modice ovatis, singulo quadriseriatim tuberculatis, tuberculis conicis magnis, nitidissimis, serie suturali uno posticali majore, serie externa duobus, intermediis æqualibus, interstitiis granulatis, apicibus perparum rotundato-productis; infra femoribusque parce griseo-setulosis; tibiis dense griseo-squamulosis. Long. $5\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland.

A deep-black species with large glossy tubercles on the elytra, and without any scales, except a few little greyish bodies in the cavities between the projecting points.

ORPHANISTES.

(Cryptorhynchinæ.)

Rostrum elongatum, rectum, paulo depressum; *scrobes* submedianæ, rectæ, oculos attingentes. *Oculi* magni, infra subapproximati. *Antennæ* modice elongatæ; *scapo* apice clavato funiculo 7-articulato, art. primo brevissimo, secundo valde elongato, tertio ad sextum gradatim brevioribus, septimo præcedenti paulo longiore, omnibus ultimis obconicis; *clava* tenuiter ovali. *Prothorax* conicus, antice tubulatus, apice productus, basi late emarginatus. *Elytra* trigona, singulatim basi producta, pone humeros obliqua, callosa, et prothorace multo latiora, deinde sensim attenuata. *Pedes* elongati, lineares, *tibiæ* rectæ. *Metasternum* breve. *Rima* pectoralis profunda, inter coxas intermedias terminata. *Abdomen* segmentis 1-4 gradatim brevioribus.

Allied to the following, but with different antennæ, a longer depressed rostrum with straight scrobes, and elytra having a callosity behind the shoulder. The type, one of the finest and most remarkable of the Australian Curculionids, is black, with scaly patches of luteous spotted with pale pure yellow.

ORPHANISTES EUSTICTUS. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 9.) *O.* modice elongatus, niger, maculis luteis flavisque decoratus; rostro nitido, basi rugosopunctato; antennis nigris, nitidis, clava opaca; capite luteo-maculato; prothorace longiore quam latiore, erebre foveato, medio carinulato, macula magna lutea flavaque antice sita, duabus parvis basa-

libus, et una ampliata utrinque supra coxam; scutello scutiformi, nigro; elytris costatis, costis postice evanescentibus, interstitiis duobus primis biseriatim, cæteris uniseriatim rude foveatis, maculis luteis flavisque interjectis; infra pedibusque, præsertim apicibus femorum, luteo maculatis. Long. 10 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

AXIONICUS.

(Cryptorhynchinae.)

Euthyrhino differt. *Antennæ* art. ultimo funiculi distincto; *pedes* antici elongati; *tibiæ* corundem rectæ, haud compressæ.

Unlike *Euthyrhinus* in habit in consequence of their longer and nearly cylindrical legs, the anterior femora extending considerably beyond the head; in other respects their technical characters are nearly the same, the joints of the funicle and of the club being very distinct, those of the latter are very oblique. The type is a fine insect, common in collections.

AXIONICUS INSIGNIS. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 8.) *A.* ovalis, ater, interrupte squamosus; rostro sat valido, fusco, reticulato, squamulis sparsis instructo, apice emarginato, labro nigro nitido; antennis brevibus, nigris, clava modice ovata, suturis articulorum obliquis; prothorace convexo, antice angusto, tubulato, medio carinulato, albo-maculato et umbrino-vario; scutello breviter ovato, denudato, atro, nitido; elytris ovatis, convexis, postice compressis, striato-punctatis, striis basi arcuatis, interstitiis carinatis, his plerumque denudatis, umbrino-maculatis, postice maculis albis fasciam conspicuam formantibus, apicibus conjunctim rotundatis; infra pedibusque nigris, albo-maculatis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Queensland.

EUTHYRHINUS NAVICULARIS. *E.* angustatus, squamosus, ochraceo-griseus et atro-maculatus; capite squamis griseis dispersis, vertice atro, rostro leviter punctulato; antennis fusco-ferrugineis; prothorace conico, lobis ocularibus sat prominulis, supra crebre punctulato, vittis duabus atris antice gradatim approximantibus, medio carina leviter elevata; scutello ovato, elevato, nigro-nitido; elytris basi prothorace paulo latioribus, utrinque apicem versus angustioribus, apice singulorum tenue mucronatis, leviter punctato-striatis, atro-maculatis, singulatim maculis tribus majoribus longitudinaliter dispositis; infra pedibusque nigris, squamis griseis dispersis; tarsis fusco-ferrugineis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 lin.

Hab. Western Australia.

The sides of the elytra very straight, although narrowing posteriorly, the dark colour, and narrow compressed form are very

distinctive of this species, which was found by Mr. Du Boulay in the country between Freemantle and King George's Sound, on gum-trees (*Eucalypti*).

GUIOPERUS VARIOLOSUS. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 2.) *G. late ovatus*, granulis atris creberrime tectus, interstitiis albo-squamosis; rostro dimidio apicali nigro, denudato, basi et capite albo-squamosis; prothorace in medio linea angustata nigra, granulis irregulariter dispersis; scutello rotundato, basi emarginato, squamis elongatis erectis, pallide ochraceis, densissime vestito; elytris granulis majoribus, subseriatim sed crebre dispositis; infra pedibusque dense albido-squamosis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Columbia.

This fine species is the only one hitherto described with a white scutellum.

✓ **GUIOPERUS SUBPALLIATUS.** *G. obovatus*, fulvo-grisco-squamosus; rostro fere denudato, nigro; prothorace remote granulato; scutello nigro-velutino, rotundato; elytris regione suturali lateribusque squamosis, his seriatim punctatis, et interstitiis granulis nigris minutis munitis, in elytro singulo vitta lata mediana, basi convexa, fusca, denudata, seriatim foveata; infra pedibusque squamis pallide fuscescentibus, tectis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Cayenne.

Approaches *G. Gerstaeckeri*, Jekel, but is a little smaller, and has the brown stripes on the elytra free from scales, the granules being replaced by large foveæ.

NYXETES.

(Scolopterinæ.)

Antennæ scapo oculum superante; *funiculo* 6-articulato, art. tribus basalibus elongatis, primo longiore, tribus ultimis turbinatis; *clava* oblonga. *Prothorax* conicus. *Elytra* prothoracis basi vix latiora, humeris nullis. *Unguiculi* tarsorum appendiculati. Cætera ut in *Scoloptero**.

This genus is proposed for *Curculio bidens*, Fab., an insect unknown to Schönherr, but which Mr. White referred to *Scolopterus*. M. Lacordaire, whom nothing escapes, has pointed out the error. As will be seen, its differential characters are very decisive. It is a rare and remarkable New-Zealand insect, and apparently has not been found for many years.

* White, Voy. Erebus and Terror, Ins. p. 15. For a figure of *Nyxetes bidens* see pl. 3. fig. 12 of the same work.

HEDYCERA.

(Zygopinæ.)

Rostrum elongatum, arcuatum, depressum; *scrobes* subbasales.

Oculi maximi, supra cœuntes. *Antennæ* tenues; *scapo* brevissimo, gradatim incrassato; *funiculo* 7-articulato, longe et sparse piloso, art. primo brevi, incrassato, secundo longissimo, tertio præcedenti brevior, cæteris minus elongatis; *clava* ovata, longe pedunculata. *Prothorax* subcylindricus, apice tubulatus. *Elytra* subparallela, pygidium fere tegentia. *Pedes* mediocres; *femora* incrassata, dente magno infra instructa, postice abdomen superantia; *tibiæ* breves, apicem uncinatæ, posticæ arcuatæ; *tarsi* parum elongati; *unguiculi* liberi. *Rima* pectoralis ad metasternum protensa. *Abdomen* segmentis tribus intermediis æqualibus.

To these characters it may be added that the episterna of the metathorax being interposed between the posterior coxæ and the elytra, the genus would not fall into any of the three Lacordairean "groupes." Still it is to *Piazurus* that it is, not very distantly, related. There are two more species in my collection differing considerably in some respects, but having the antennæ clothed with similar long delicate hairs, which are well represented in the figure.

HEDYCERA MEGAMERA. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 11.) *H.* fusco-brunnescens, squamulis angustis ochraceis nigrisque sparse vestita; rostro rufo-castaneo, nitido, basi sparse squamuloso; oculi brunnei; prothorace oblongo, lateribus antice modice rotundato, deinde paulo incurvato, pone apicem gibboso, basi bisinuato, supra modice punctato; scutello oblongo-ovato, squamulis ochraceis dense vestito; elytris subquadratis, seriatim punctatis, interstitiis acute elevatis, punctis squamigeris in impressionibus subquadratis sitis, fusco-subquadrifasciatis ad suturam late interruptis; infra pedibusque rufo-brunneis. Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Cayenne.

ESSOLITHNA.

(Leptopsinæ.)

Rostrum crassum, apice excisum; *scrobes* apicales, abbreviatæ, postice evanescentes. *Oculi* rotundati. *Antennæ* breviusculæ; *scapo* oculum vix superante, incrassato, basi tenuato; *funiculo* 7-articulato, art. primo quam secundus paulo longiore, cæteris gradatim brevioribus, ultimo transverso; *clava* parva, vix libera. *Prothorax* transversus, convexus, utrinque rotundatus, apice

truncatus, basi leviter rotundatus, lobis ocularibus latis, haud prominulis. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* parum convexa, obovata, basi emarginata, humeris rotundata. *Pedes* sat robusti; *femora* in medio incrassata; *tibiæ* rectæ, anticæ intus denticulatæ, posticæ paulo longiores, corbulis apertis; *tarsi* modice dilatati, art. ultimo uniunguiculato. *Metasternum* breve. *Abdomen* segmentis 3-4 brevioribus, sutura prima arcuata.

The one-clawed tarsi is the most trenchant character of this genus, which in habit closely resembles *Polyphrades*. The second species has a shorter rostrum, more rounded above, and gradually narrower towards the apex.

ESSOLITHNA PLUVIATA. (Pl. XVIII. fig. 7.) *E.* elliptica, nigra, supra dense cervino-squamulosa, squamulis albis irrorata; rostro supra medio canaliculato, apice ciliato; antennis sat dense squamosis; prothorace vittis tribus indeterminatis fuscis, subtiliter albo-maculato; elytris fortiter punctato-striatis, interstitiis convexis, basi, præcipue, striisque albo-maculatis; infra pedibusque dense albo-squamulosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Nicol Bay).

ESSOLITHNA RHOMBUS. *E.* subtrapeziformis, nigra, supra squamulis griseis albidis mixtis; rostro brevi, lateribus apicem versus sensim angustioribus; capitis fronte valde convexa; oculis lateralibus; prothorace manifeste impunctato, vittis tribus indeterminatis fuscis; elytris elongato-rotundatis, pone basin latioribus, deinde ad apicem gradatim angustioribus, apicibus rotundatis, striato-punctatis, punctis sat remotis, elongatis, interstitiis vix elevatis; infra subargenteo-squamulosa; pedibus griseo-squamosis. Long. $2\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Western Australia (Champion Bay).

PLATYTRACHELUS CHLORIS. *P.* squamulis læte virescentibus dense vestitus, setulis arcuatis minutis stramineis interjectis; antennis testaceis, griseo-pilosis; capite inter oculos leviter transversim excavato; prothorace transverso, utrinque leviter rotundato, lobo mediano rotundato, lobis ocularibus productis; scutello inconspicuo; elytris ovatis, striatis, interstitiis planatis; infra viridi-squamulosus; pedibus testaceis, griseo pilosis. Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ lin., rostr. incl.

Hab. Western Australia.

This interesting species differs slightly from the characters of *Platytrachelus*, as laid down by M. Lacordaire, in not having the groove around the eye, in the median lobe of the prothorax being rounded, not acuminate, and in the mutic femora. The first joint of the funicle is not much larger than the second, remainder are nearly equal.